

The Chinese Journal.

Established February, 1845.



VOL. XI. No. 6490.

號三十月五年四十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1884.

日九月四年申中

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

London:—F. ALAN, II & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GORCZ, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCZ, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. H. HINSZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—M. MESSRS. A. DE MELLO & Co., Shanghai; QUILLI & Co., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow; HEDGE & Co., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.
INSTALMENT FOUNDED ON 2,074,744.75
NEW SHARES, \$1,074,744.75

RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.
INSTALMENT OF PREMIUMS, 1,563,361.60
GIVEN ON NEW SHARES, \$4,063,951.60

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—A. P. McEWAN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSON.
C. D. BOTTONY, M. GROVE, Esq.
E. L. DALMYPHLE, H. W. KESWICK,
Esq. A. MCLIVER, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. M. E. SASSON, Esq.

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager—EVAN CAMPBELL, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 , 4 per cent. " "
" 12 , 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Societies, and every description of Banking, and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 583

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUTTTON N. JEE DADABHOY TATA has been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm as from the 31st day of October, 1883.
Dated this 1st day of May, 1884.

TATA & Co.,
Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of T. Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HARTON, JUNE, in our Firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1884.

Mr. GERALD SLADE and Mr. ALEXANDER MC CONACHEE are This Day Admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong and Foochow,
1st May, 1884. 738

Intimations.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE Second DIVIDEND for the Year 1883, being an interim Return to Contributing Shareholders of TWENTY-FIVE per Cent. (25 %) on Net Premiums for that year, is now Declared.

WARRANTS will be issued Payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 15th Instant.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
For the
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 5th May, 1884. 785

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business of the 'YAN Wo Wo Ki' COMPANY, of Hongkong, and of the 'SAM Tsoi' COMPANY, of Macao, was before carried on in CO-PARTNERSHIP with the Undersigned, who at the end of the 1st Moon of February, Kwong Sui 9th Year (28th February, 1883) Retired from the Partnership, having Sold all his Interest in it to the said said Companies, and also his Shares in the Opium Farm, Macao to his Co-partner for the usual price invested, by mutual consent. That, from and after the 1st Day 2nd Moon of the Kwong Sui 9th Year (1st March, 1883), the Undersigned will not claim whatever Profits that may be made by the said Companies, and the said Opium Farm, nor will he be responsible for any Losses they may sustain.

Dated Kwong Sui 10th Year, 2nd Moon, 27th Day (24th March, 1884).

CHUN YUEN,
No. 102, Wing Lok Street,
Hongkong.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business of the 'YAN Wo Wo Ki' COMPANY, of Hongkong, and of the 'SAM Tsoi' COMPANY, of Macao, was before carried on in CO-PARTNERSHIP with the Undersigned, who at the end of the 1st Moon of February, Kwong Sui 9th Year (28th February, 1883) Retired from the Partnership, having Sold all his Interest in it to the said said Companies, and also his Shares in the Opium Farm, Macao to his Co-partner for the usual price invested, by mutual consent. That, from and after the 1st Day 2nd Moon of the Kwong Sui 9th Year (1st March, 1883), the Undersigned will not claim whatever Profits that may be made by the said Companies, and the said Opium Farm, nor will he be responsible for any Losses they may sustain.

Dated Kwong Sui 10th Year, 2nd Moon, 27th Day (24th March, 1884).

NOTICE.

(Signed)—WALTER M. GIBSON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
Honolulu, March 14, 1884. 759

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the Matter of the Bankrupt Estate of VOGEL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Estate will be held at the Office of the REGISTRAR, Supreme Court House, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, 1884, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving and passing the Accounts of the Official Assignee, and of declaring a Dividend.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1884.

EDW. J. ACKROYD,
788
Revised 1884.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A First Interim BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon Contributions for the Year 1883 has this Day been declared.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after the 10th Instant.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 5, 1884. 766

HOP SHING & Co.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON
FOUNDERERS, &c.,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING this Day commenced BUSINESS, are ready to undertake Work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERTED European.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1884. 611

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON and after the First July next, the STORE of the Undersigned will be REMOVED to the Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. ECA DA SILVA & Co., No. 48, Queen's Road.

H. POCHEIER & Co.,
Stockingers & Wine Merchants.

Hongkong, May 1, 1884. 737

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in Accordance with Resolution No. 2 passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall on the 30th December, 1882, ALL SHARES NOT TAKEN UP, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th CALLS paid on or before the 30th JUNE next, will be disposed of by the Directors in such manner as in their discretion, they shall think best in the Interests of the Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 24, 1884. 712

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will RE-OPEN

THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS
on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are ROOMS suitable for either MARRIED COUPLES or SINGLE PERSONS.

THE HOTEL will be supplied with the BEST market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the Bar and Table, will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

Gentlemen are assured of taking Meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have ALL REQUISITE information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 368

NOTICE.

HAWAIIAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1884.

THE following NOTICE is published for GENERAL INFORMATION.

W. KESWICK,
Acting Consul General.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Undersigned has REMOVED to the rear of his former place of Business. Entrance from Messrs. TEESE & Co.'s Lane.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

Hongkong, May 8, 1884. 783

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

REGULATIONS for the admission of Chinese immigrants labourers into the Hawaiian Kingdom, made and published under the authority of a Resolution of His Majesty in Cabinet Council, passed on the thirteenth day of July, 1883.

No. 1. From this date permission will be granted to masters of steam-vessels carrying national males, calling at the port of Honolulu, to land Chinese immigrant labourers not exceeding twenty-five in all from any one vessel, that number to be in addition to the excess of any Chinese passengers who may hold permits or provided for in Regulation No. 2.

No. 2. Passports enabling their holders to enter the ports of the Kingdom may be issued from the Foreign Office, Honolulu, or by His Majesty's Consul General at Hongkong.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Undersigned has REMOVED to the rear of his former place of Business. Entrance from Messrs. TEESE & Co.'s Lane.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

Hongkong, April 5, 1884. 606

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THIS Company now grants passengers to MUNICHOON via Marseilles, including Continental Railway fares, at the same rate as for the route by sea to London, viz., \$380.

The fare to Marseilles is now similar to that charged to Brindisi or Venice, viz., \$355.

3. A fee of One Dolar shall be charged for each passport issued in pursuance of the foregoing regulation.

4. All orders and instructions regulating Chinese Immigration to this country heretofore issued from this Office are hereby cancelled.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

authorised to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the CHINA MAIL, OVERLAND CHINA MAIL, and CHINA REVIEW.

Hongkong, March 14, 1884. 759

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND OF

SPRING HOSIERY.

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS in SILK, THREAD, CRAPE and COTTON Gauze.

New THREAD and COTTON HALF-ROSE.

New WASHING SCARFS and TIES.

The New 'Climax' UMBRELLA, guaranteed to wear well.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SCOTCH WHISKY, a Very Fine Old Spirit, in square bottles.

Hongkong, April 19, 1884. 679

SAYLE & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

NEW GOODS,

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

KENSINGTON CARPETS, all Wool, SHAWLLESS, BORDERED and FRINGED, in NEW DESIGNS and COLORINGS. These CARPETS are INEXPENSIVE and DURABLE and are suitable for Summer use.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY and CREPE CRETTONNES in New DESIGNS.

REVERSIBLE CRETTONNES, Pattern both Sides.

ENCLOSOR SPRING MATTRESSES in all Sizes, to fit any BEDSTEAD.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES in all Sizes.

HAMMOCK CHAIRS,

LAWN TENNIS CHAIRS,

For Sale.

MECEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMUNIQUES),
A R E N O W L A N D I N G
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA
RAKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loaves.
SODA BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
CORNMEAL.

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Apple BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
CODEFISH.—Bones included.
Crème HAM.—BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Fancy BEEF in 25 lb. legs.
Fresh Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.
Butcher's Dessert FRUIT in 24 lb. cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robins's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.
Lamb TONGUES.
Clam CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCCHETTI.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
LOBSTERS.
OYSTERS.
HONEY.
Assorted JELLIES.
Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb. "
900 lb. "
1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.
AXES and HATCHETS.
AGATE IRON WARE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
VARNISHES.

DEVÖE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150' test.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
S T O R E S,
including:

CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINCKEAT
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.
TYSSENEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
Pudding RAISINS.
Lante CURRANTS.

FINE YORK HAMS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SAVORY PATES.

FRESH PLUMS.
BRAWN.
INFANTS' FOOD.
CORN FLOUR.

S P A R T A N
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

1883 GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SACONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACONE'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1843).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1 and 3 STAR HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DU MOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LIQUOR WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOODL'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOELLY PEAK & Co.'s VERMOUTH.

CHALMERS' GINGER BRANDY.

No. 6490.—MAY 13, 1884.

We regret to announce the death, at 8.30 this morning, at his residence, Queen's Road Central, of Mr. Frederick Rickards, for some time past Commissioner of Immigration for the British North Borneo Co. Mr. Rickards had been in failing health for several months. He was, we believe, a member of the Masonic fraternity in the Colony.

A violent attack was made upon a Chinaman by a number of his countrymen in Tai-ping-shan this morning. The victim of the assault is a man who has recently acted as an informer in a gambling case and it is probable the attack was made out of revenge. The victim was seriously injured about the head from the blows received and was at once sent to the Government Civil Hospital. About half a dozen men believed to have been concerned in the outrage have been arrested and will be brought before the magistrate at the Police Court to-morrow.

His Excellency Hai Sui, the new Hoppo of Canton, with a numerous suite, arrived here from the north, en route to Canton, by the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Fushan* last night, and on landing this morning at Murray Wharf was received by a large number of influential Chinese residents, and a delegation of officials who had come down from Canton on purpose to meet him. His Excellency is rather a fine looking Manchu of about 40 years of age. This is, we believe, the first official position held by Hai, who has for some time past been on the list of intendants. He is to reside at the Yat On Club for a few days.

JOHN Henry Dore, who was charged at the Police Court on the 17th April with committing forgery at Singapore on the 13th March 1879, and who has been confined in gaol while the case has been remanded from time to time, was this morning discharged by Mr. Wiss. A comrade belonging to Singapore, named Emanuel Pecchay, the original complainant in the case, arrived in the Colony at the beginning of this month but was able to produce no evidence in proof of the charge against the defendant. To-day Police Sergeant Mac Nab, who had been sent from Singapore to give evidence in the case, stated that he had no further evidence to produce and did not expect any more. The defendant, who has been imprisoned for nearly a month, was therefore discharged for want of evidence. Before leaving the Court he made a statement to the effect that the witness Pecchay had for years been annoying him with this charge and had caused him to lose several chances of employment and he would now apply to the Government to send him to Singapore, to be put upon his trial there and decide the case. The magistrate stated that the Court could do nothing but that he could apply to the Government.

The telegram from London which we publish in another column has probably been forwarded from Peking, or Tientsin, by Mr. Colquhoun, the special correspondent of the *Times*, who went north from here some weeks ago. It may have emanated from the same source as the telegram we published last night, but it is not likely that the latter advice was despatched by Mr. Colquhoun. The presumption is that the convention is the result of direct telegraphic communications between Peking and Paris. An official confirmation of the announcement is awaited, and as the telegram in the *Times* is sure to excite the greatest attention in Paris, it must be known beyond doubt in the French capital at this moment what the actual position of matters is. Some telegrams which have been sent from Peking to the N.-C. D. News indicate that the high authorities there have been earnestly considering a settlement of the difficulty with France. We give these telegrams in the order in which they were published:—

Peking, 5th May.
An Imperial Decree has been issued in answer to a Memorial from the Grand Secretary *Tso*, announcing a great improvement in his exertions and expressing his anxiety to resume the duties of his office without further delay. The Emperor has placed upon the grand Secretary as one of his most trustworthy and valuable agents, and is greatly relieved to hear of his recovery. *Tso Faung-tung* is commanded to repair forthwith to Peking for audience.

Peking, 7th May.

The Viceroy of Chihli has been invited with full powers to conduct final negotiations with the French, and the aspect of affairs at present is pacific.

Hsi Ching-ching, a scholar of high literary attainments, formerly nominated to *Ji'an*, is immediately appointed Ambassador to France in the place of *Marquis Tseng*, who was to be temporarily filled by *Li Fung-ko*, Chinese Ambassador at Berlin. *Ma Kien-chung* is also to proceed to France as Vice Minister.

8th May.

Li Hung-chang has memorialised the Emperor strongly urging the necessity of making peace with France. On receipt of the Memorial, the Emperor called together the Prince of *Ch'un*, Prince *Po* (the son of *San-ko-ki-nin-sin*), *Teng Ching-han*, *Liu Chung*, and others—twenty-eight in all—to deliberate upon the subject. Their decision was unanimous in condemnation of the proposal of the Viceroy.

The above telegrams are not of much value except to show that Li Hung Chang was invested with full powers to conduct final negotiations with the French—negotiations which now appear to have been promptly set on foot and to have reached a happy termination. The N.-C. D. News, in commenting on the last telegram, says the advice is "somewhat difficult to reconcile with the assurances we have been receiving lately, through

official sources, that peace was virtually certain."—

By hasty translation, we made our Correspondent say that the Emperor had called together the Princes and Councillors enumerated, for the purpose of deliberating on the Viceroy's memorial. This is not quite correct. It should have been "called upon" the persons in question and the Chinese characters used subsequently imply that such man gave in his opinion separately, and not in council assembled. All, however, are represented.

It is to be hoped that, in carrying out the work of developing the trade of Tonquin and Annam, the French will deal with other foreigners in that impartial spirit which Great Britain has shown in throwing open her colonies to French trade on the same conditions that govern English trade with them. There is no British colony or possession, we believe, in which French trade is fettered with more charges or restrictions than is English trade. This is one nation should act with another. The adoption or otherwise of this liberal minded policy will become an important question in the development of the trade by the Red River. Presuming that, under the favoured nation clause, British, American and German subjects can enjoy equal privileges of trade with the French in the three provinces to be thrown open, yet it must not be forgotten that France will hold the main outlet from at least Yunnan and to some extent from Kwangsi. France cannot, anyway, prevent our competing under equal conditions with her for the trade of Kwangtung. Fatsauh has been described as the Birmingham of China, and there is now a fair prospect of our being able to send steamers to that place, to say nothing of the populous towns up the West River.

The following telegram appears in the N.-C. D. News:—

Peking, 8th May.

The following appointments were gazetted this morning:—

Wu Ta-ching, to assist in the duties of Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports.

Chen Pao-ch'an, to assist in the duties of Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports.

Chang Pei-lun, to assist in the coast defence of Fakien. All these officers are accorded the right of direct address to the Throne.

From an advertisement in the Yokohama newspapers, we notice that the British barque *Setonia* recently stranded on the coast and abandoned under very peculiar circumstances, afterwards sold by public auction as a wreck, and when eventually floated off was found to be undamaged, is now on the birth to receive general cargo for Europe, apparently none the worse in my respect for her recent adventure.—Nagasaki *Rising Sun*.

Eight tea steamers, says the N.-C. D. News of the 10th, have now gone up the Yangtze. The *Fuhun* reports that the *Part Phillip* had arrived at Hankow on the 6th.

The *Fuhun* met the *Bathurst*, *Udny*, *Opal*, and *Glengary* between *King-ting* and *Wuhu*, the *Boulder* and *Glengary* between *Wuhu* and *Chinkiang*, and the *Highflyer* below *Chinkiang*. The *Sikh* passed up the river at 8.30 p.m. to-day.

The Amoy correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes under date of the 1st instant:—My last report with regard to the wreck of the s.s. *Chinkiang*, was not quite possible, though there is a strong political party in Peking which is anxious for war. This party, still believing in the faith of the good old times in the right given by heaven to the Ruling Family of the Celestial Empire to dominate over the barbarous tribes in the four seas, longs to measure arms with this western kingdom. I must in justice say that it carries with it the *royal* *populi*, in fact the almost universal voice of the Empire of China. The affair, however, will finally be left entirely in the hands of the Viceroy, under whom, if the French will but yield in a few points, we may expect a peaceful solution to the question. At present the classical classes at this place are in a very quiescent state, though following the maxim "in peace prepare for war," preparations are calm and steadily being made in the event of future trouble. The rumor that Prince Kung has commanded strict orders to the French to proceed at once to the rescue of the *Chinkiang* is entirely false.

Chang Chin-tung, the Governor of Shensi, has asked the Viceroy of Chihli to purchase 300 pieces of copper for the manufacture of cash in the former province. The Viceroy has communicated privately with the Japanese Consul at Tientsin to supply the copper from Japan, at the price of twenty-three dollars seventy-five per piastre, delivered in Tientsin. Of course this can easily be done, owing to there being no commission or duty to be paid. Chang has been called by *Imperial Edict* to help with his safe deliberations and mature judgment in the Grand Council and the *Tung-hi* *Yamen*, in the at present all-absorbing question of peace or war. He will arrive in Peking in a few days. It is hoped that he will see the propriety of peace at any price; in the present weak state of China, as his judgment is thought very highly of by the Empress Dowager, who appreciates his high abilities. The Chinese also have great faith in and admiration for him; for taking the valedictory of the examinations for the second degree of *chün* at the early age of sixteen, and having attained his third degree soon after, he conscientiously and boldly said what he thought to be right in the capital of China, till he was given the *Ministry of Shensi* a few years ago; and having taken that important post, and seeing the immense mining resources of that province, he has been very anxious to develop the country under his jurisdiction in that way. With railways, the fields of Shensi, which the eminent geologist at Ricton connected with the China Shippers Mutual Co. will be sufficient to break down the confederacy, which is understood to be aimed against the new Company. The expectation is that the first crack steamer will arrive from Hankow will be £5.10 per ton.

Six of the principal steam-ship lines running to this place, and the owners of one steamer, the *Albion*, have, says the N.-C. D. News, entered into an agreement regarding freights. They promise to return five per cent. to all shippers who shall confide their shipments to the steamer of the confederacy, and to make the rates uniform in November and March. But all right to any such rates will be forfeited if any freight is given under any circumstances to other shippers. The Companies which have formed themselves into this "ring" are the *Mails*, *Holt*, *Glen*, *Shire*, and *Castle*. The effect of this will be to reduce freights at Hankow, another steamer's agents will be anxious to get their vessels loaded and sent away at once, and to do so will accept the best terms possible in order to get their vessels away. It will be interesting to see whether the influence of the firm connected with the China Shippers Mutual Co. will be sufficient to break down the confederacy, which is understood to be aimed against the new Company. The expectation is that the first crack steamer will arrive from Hankow will be £5.10 per ton.

A rather singular opinion or theory has been expressed by many people here since the suspension of the Oriental Bank Corporation. Those holding it expect that the creditors of the Bank at present account will have priority of payment over those to whom money is due on Fixed Deposits. Some even go the length of saying that the former class will be paid in full, whatever may be the fate of the other creditors. The argument, if it can be so-called, used in support of this is that the money lodged in current account to the Bank to be repaid on call or demand, whereas Fixed Deposits were investments made on the credit of the Bank, and not payable until a certain period had elapsed, and holders of them should therefore wait until the other class is satisfied. The position of affairs in the case of suspension is, that all creditors fare alike, except that for convenience' sake all creditors—say for £50,000 each, and holders of notes—were generally paid in full from the first distribution of dividend. That was done in the case of the banks in the bank which suspended in 1866, and I think it was the same in the City of Glasgow Bank's liquidation; but in that instance the other Scottish banks paid the notes of the City in full as soon as the suspension occurred.—N.-C. D. News.

It is stated on good authority that the *Mitsui Bishi* Co. have decided to discontinue their fortnightly line of steamers to Hongkong after the present month. We believe the *Takashio Maru*, now in Hongkong, will be taken off the line upon her return to Kobe, and the *Kunimatsu Maru*, now in Kobe, will be taken off after making another trip. The closing of the line is not we think any attributable to a falling off either in freight or passengers on the route, but most probably owing to the fact that the services of the steamers are more urgently required for coasting purposes.—Nagasaki *Rising Sun*.

Police Intelligence.

(Before A. G. Wise, Esq.)

Tuesday, May 13.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Manuel Gómez, unemployed, was charged with being a rogue and vagabond, having no visible means of subsistence, and also with being drunk and incapable in the street. He is a British colony or possession, we believe, in which French trade is fostered with more charges or restrictions than is English trade. This is one nation should act with another. The adoption or otherwise of this liberal

policy will become an important question in the development of the trade by the Red River. Presuming that, under the favoured nation clause

of the *Ulysses-Takao* Railway, several foreigners having lost articles of value—watches especially—while passing through the station. The directors of the *Taunway* Company have issued free passes to all the constables in the capital, hoping thus to keep the *Chankokhuk* (pocket-cutters) out of the care.

From this returns it appears that the total Foreign Trade movement at Sandakan during 1883 was of the value of \$388,046.

The corresponding movement in the British colony of Labuan for the same period was

\$153,526.

Mr. A. Cook, Treasurer General, relate only to the trade by European rigged vessels to foreign countries and do not include any account of the large trade coastwise and other, carried on by native vessels and products.

Year. Imports. Exports.

1878 \$ 18,900 \$ 25,000

1879 21,020 39,470

1880 5,333 9,012

1881 160,053 145,443

1882 263,597 133,695

1883 423,919 159,127

Mr. A. Cook, Treasurer General, relate only to the trade by European rigged vessels to foreign countries and do not include any account of the large trade coastwise and other, carried on by native vessels and products.

Year. Imports. Exports.

1878 \$ 18,900 \$ 25,000

1879 21,020 39,470

1880 5,333 9,012

1881 160,053 145,443

1882 263,597 133,695

1883 423,919 159,127

Mr. A. Cook, Treasurer General, relate only to the trade by European rigged vessels to foreign countries and do not include any account of the large trade coastwise and other, carried on by native vessels and products.

Year. Imports. Exports.

1878 \$ 18,900 \$ 25,000

1879 21,020 39,470

1880 5,333 9,012

1881 160,053 145,443

1882 263,597 133,695

1883 423,919 159,127

Mr. A. Cook, Treasurer General, relate only to the trade by European rigged vessels to foreign countries and do not include any account of the large trade coastwise and other, carried on by native vessels and products.

Year. Imports. Exports.

1878 \$ 18,900 \$ 25,000

1879 21,020 39,470

1880 5,333 9,012

1881 160,053 145,443

1882 263,597 133,695

1883 423,919 159,127

Mr. A. Cook, Treasurer General, relate only to the trade by European rigged vessels to foreign countries and do not include any account of the large trade coastwise and other, carried on by native vessels and products.

Year. Imports. Exports.

1878 \$ 18,900 \$ 25,000

1879 21,020 39,470

1880 5,333 9,012

1881 160,053 145,443

1882 263,597 133,695

1883 423,919 159,127

Mr. A. Cook, Treasurer General, relate only to the trade by European rigged vessels to foreign countries and do not include any account of the large trade coastwise and other, carried on by native vessels and products.

Year. Imports. Exports.

1878 \$ 18,900 \$ 25,000

1879 21,020 39,470

1880 5,333 9,012

1881 160,053 145,443

1882 263,597 133,695

1883 423,919 159,127

Mr. A. Cook, Treasurer General, relate only to the trade by European rigged vessels to foreign countries and do not include any account of the large trade coastwise and other, carried on by native vessels and products.

Year.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,
TEN POUNDS.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese, caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Twelfth Year. The "Review" discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East," and about which every intelligent person is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Palaeontology, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the "Review" now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the "Review" in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the Most popular works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of "China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are distributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is generally cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eddi, Breitachmeyer, Hirth, and Hahn, Professor Le Sage, and Messrs. Balfour, Watterson, Stent, Phillips, Macnair, Groot, Jameson, Raber, Kupke, well-known playfay, Giles, and Pitton—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

"The China Review" * * * has an excellent table of contents.—*Caledonian Empire*.

"The Publication always contains subjects of interest to southerners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favorable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Caledonian Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*North China Herald*.

"The China Review" for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable volume. Missionaries and tourists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsche on "The Art of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking" showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1850. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Goss Phillips contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classics of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usually interesting.—*North China Daily News*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese world do well to consult."—*Chrysanthemum*.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testimony in China" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of that travel in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Ouidi in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—*H. K. H. Price*.

"Trubner's Oriental Record" contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The usual degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, universities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now sufficiently cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and fitness of style; and an account of the code of the Chinese law of the middle of the seventh century, as given by Mr. E. C. Bowring, is not historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Quotations" are destined to find a place in its pages also." It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE; with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONG KONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Price, 75 cents.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Parcels, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of less weight may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together. Two Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, by Caylon with P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$16.

The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

6. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

6. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

6. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

6. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

6. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

6. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

6. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

6. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

6. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with, or intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Postes Posta*, &c., which does not exist.

6. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received by Postage, if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything else, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns